

Program 020

DSHS - Juvenile Rehabilitation**Recommendation Summary**

Dollars in Thousands

	Annual FTEs	General Fund State	Other Funds	Total Funds
2009-11 Expenditure Authority	987.4	201,198	15,273	216,471
Total Maintenance Level	939.9	197,882	5,615	203,497
Difference	(47.5)	(3,316)	(9,658)	(12,974)
Percent Change from Current Biennium	(4.8)%	(1.6)%	(63.2)%	(6.0)%
Performance Changes				
Juvenile Court Quality Assurance	(2.5)	(1,178)		(1,178)
Reduce Parole Services	(22.3)	(4,993)		(4,993)
Close Maple Lane School	(11.2)	(3,272)		(3,272)
Reduce Juvenile Court Funding		(2,328)		(2,328)
Reduce Regional Client Services		(500)		(500)
Reduce Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration Institution Costs	(50.5)	(6,838)		(6,838)
Reduce Administrative Costs	(2.0)	(560)		(560)
Suspend Plan 1 Uniform COLA #		(1,813)	(6)	(1,819)
Subtotal	(88.5)	(21,482)	(6)	(21,488)
Total Proposed Budget	851.4	176,400	5,609	182,009
Difference	(136.0)	(24,798)	(9,664)	(34,462)
Percent Change from Current Biennium	(13.8)%	(12.3)%	(63.3)%	(15.9)%
Total Proposed Budget by Activity				
Community Facility Transitional Services for State Committed Juvenile Offenders	82.7	12,017	235	12,252
Community Services for Locally Committed Juveniles	.5	36,610	91	36,701
Institutional Services for State Committed Juvenile Offenders	710.6	104,322	900	105,222
Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration	4.0	4,001	1,500	5,501
Parole Transitional Services for State Committed Juvenile Offenders	50.5	19,864	1,636	21,500
Preventative Services for Juveniles	2.0	(414)	1,247	833
Total Proposed Budget	850.2	176,400	5,609	182,009

PERFORMANCE LEVEL CHANGE DESCRIPTIONS

HUMAN SERVICES - DSHS

PERFORMANCE LEVEL CHANGE DESCRIPTIONS

Juvenile Court Quality Assurance

The Governor would not propose transferring the Juvenile Court Quality Assurance program funding to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), but would keep this funding in the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration. However, the Judiciary indentified transferring this program as part of its biennial budget submission, and the Governor is prohibited from revising this submission under RCW 43.88.090(1). Funding for this program is removed from the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) simply for the purpose of not double counting the funding in the budget.

Reduce Parole Services

The Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration will reduce funding for parole services to juveniles. The agency will achieve savings by reducing diagnostic services, eliminating Aggression Replacement Therapy in the community (and only providing it in institutions), increasing caseloads from 1:20 to 1:25, restructuring regional administration, and reducing lease costs.

Close Maple Lane School

Maple Lane School in Rochester is closed at the end of Fiscal Year 2011. These savings occur as a result of the closure.

Reduce Juvenile Court Funding

The funding provided to county juvenile courts and participating tribes is reduced, as are DSHS administrative expenditures associated with administering the juvenile court block grant.

Reduce Regional Client Services

The Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration funds transition services for non-parole youth and regional client services. Funds for these activities are reduced.

Reduce Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration Institution Costs

Juvenile offenders are sentenced by the courts for a minimum and a maximum length of stay. The Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) has the authority to designate the release date for each offender within the sentence range. JRA will now release more non-violent, low-risk juvenile offenders on their minimum release date, which will result in bed savings at JRA institutions.

Reduce Administrative Costs

The Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration headquarters staffing is reduced.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTIONS

Community Facility Transitional Services for State Committed Juvenile Offenders

Community Residential Services for Juvenile Offenders includes seven state-operated and four contracted community facilities for up to 162 beds for adjudicated youth who are transitioning back to the community. Specific services include 24-hour supervision, individual and group counseling, transition services, drug and alcohol education, education and/or vocational training, skills training, anger management, and other intervention programs based on need. (Violence Reduction and Drug Enforcement Account)

Community Services for Locally Committed Juveniles

The Community Juvenile Accountability Act (CJAA) funds programs on a statewide basis that are demonstrated by research to reduce recidivism of juvenile offenders. CJAA programs target youth on county probation who are at moderate to high risk for reoffending. All of the 34 juvenile court jurisdictions representing 39 counties have implemented CJAA interventions. Pre-commitment at-risk services include diversion, probation supervision, individual and family counseling, drug/alcohol assessment and treatment, alternative education, vocational training, and psychiatric and psychological services. There are at-risk youth programs in all of the 34 juvenile court jurisdictions representing 39 counties. The Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative (CDDA) provides courts with a sentencing option for chemically dependent youth, allowing judges to order youth into supervised treatment. Both locally sanctioned youth and certain youth who would otherwise be committed to the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) are eligible for CDDA. Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA), for certain first-time sex-offenders, allows the court to suspend the sentence of an adjudicated offender and instead order at least 24 months of community supervision, and require the youth to receive treatment in the community from a certified sex offender treatment provider.

Institutional Services for State Committed Juvenile Offenders

The Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) maintains four secure residential facilities for the 1,200 youth committed to state custody each year. It also contracts for services with Camp Outlook for a basic training camp program. Currently, JRA operates 778 medium and maximum secure institution beds. Services provided to residents focus on rehabilitation and the preparation of juvenile offenders to live successfully in a community setting after confinement. Residential programs utilize a research-based treatment model that is based on cognitive behavioral principles. Sixty percent of committed youth meet the definition of mental health target population and need a treatment intervention that addresses their specific mental health issue. Basic residential services include diagnosis, counseling, medical and dental care, academic education, prevocational and vocational training. Specialized treatment is provided to youth with drug/alcohol, sex offender, and mental health problems.

Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration

This activity represents the administrative and technical support for all programs within the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration, including policy development, fiscal planning, quality assurance, contract coordination, treatment program administration, and information services.

Parole Transitional Services for State Committed Juvenile Offenders

The Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) coordinates regional services that include state and county-contracted diagnostic services for committable offenders; intensive, sex offender, enhanced, and transition parole services for approximately 1,300 youth per year who have completed their sentences; research-based treatment resources for parolees; skill center grants; and regional administration. (Violence Reduction and Drug Enforcement Account)

Preventative Services for Juveniles

This activity includes community-based state and federal grant programs designed to prevent juvenile violence. Also included are local programs funded by the federal Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG), promoting greater individual accountability within the juvenile justice system.